

**Chapter 246-272 WAC
ON-SITE SEWAGE SYSTEMS**

As of September 15, 2005

WAC SECTIONS

- [246-272-00101](#) Purpose, objectives, and authority. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-00501](#) Administration. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-01001](#) Definitions. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-09001](#) Permits for OSS under three thousand five hundred gallons per day. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-09501](#) Location. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-11001](#) Soil and site evaluation. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-11501](#) Design. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-12501](#) Holding tank sewage systems. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-13501](#) Installation. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
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- [246-272-15501](#) Operation and maintenance. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-16501](#) Repair of failures. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-17501](#) Expansions. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-18501](#) Abandonment. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-19501](#) Septage management. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-20501](#) Developments, subdivisions, and minimum land area requirements. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-22501](#) Certification of designers, installers, pumpers, inspectors, and maintenance personnel. *(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)*
- [246-272-990](#) Fees.

DISPOSITIONS OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

- 246-272-001 Authority. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-001, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-010, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-010, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-00101 Purpose, objectives, and authority. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-00101, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-002 Purpose and objectives. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-002, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-011, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-011, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-005 Administration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-005, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-018, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-018, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-00501 Administration. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-00501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-010 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-010, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-010, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: 1989 c 349. 89-21-026 (Order 332), § 248-96-020, filed 10/10/89, effective 11/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-020, filed 6/3/83; 81-05-028 (Order 208), § 248-96-020, filed 2/18/81; 80-04-038 (Order 196), § 248-96-020, filed 3/20/80; Order 101, § 248-96-020, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-01001 Definitions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-01001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-020 Local regulation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-020, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-020, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-025, filed 6/3/83.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-02001 Local regulation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-02001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-030 Applicability. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-030, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-030, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: 1989 c 349. 89-21-026 (Order 332), § 248-96-040, filed 10/10/89, effective 11/10/89. Statutory

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- Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-040, filed 6/3/83; 80-04-038 (Order 196), § 248-96-040, filed 3/20/80; Order 101, § 248-96-040, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-03001 Applicability. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-03001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-040 Alternative systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-040, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: 1989 c 349. 89-21-026 (Order 332), § 248-96-046, filed 10/10/89, effective 11/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-046, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-046, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-04001 Alternative systems and proprietary devices. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-04001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-050 Experimental systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-050, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-047, filed 6/3/83.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-05001 Experimental systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-05001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-060 No surface discharge. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-060, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-060, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-050, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-050, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-070 Connection to public sewer system. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-070, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: 1989 c 349. 89-21-026 (Order 332), § 248-96-060, filed 10/10/89, effective 11/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-060, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-060, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-07001 Connection to public sewer system. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-07001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-080 Larger on-site sewage systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-080, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-080, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-075, filed 6/3/83; 80-04-038 (Order 196), § 248-96-075, filed 3/20/80; Order 101, § 248-96-075, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-08001 Large on-site sewage systems (LOSS). [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-08001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-090 Permit. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-090, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-080, filed 6/3/83; 80-04-038 (Order 196), § 248-96-080, filed 3/20/80; Order 101, § 248-96-080, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-09001 Permits for OSS under three thousand five hundred gallons per day. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-09001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-09501 Location. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-09501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-100 Minimum land area requirement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-100, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-100, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-090, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-090, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-110 Determination of site characteristics. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-110, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-110, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-094, filed 6/3/83.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-11001 Soil and site evaluation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-11001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-11501 Design. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-11501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-120 Subdivision and individual site review. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-120, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-120, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-095, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-095, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.

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- 246-272-12501 Holding tank sewage systems. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-12501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-130 Larger tract requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-130, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-130, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-096, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-096, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-13501 Installation. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-13501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-140 Location. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-140, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-100, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-100, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-14501 Inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-14501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-150 Design. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-150, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-150, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: 1989 c 349. 89-21-026 (Order 332), § 248-96-110, filed 10/10/89, effective 11/10/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-110, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-110, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-15501 Operation and maintenance. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-15501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-160 Repair of failures along marine shorelines. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-160, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-160, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: 1989 c 349. 89-21-026 (Order 332), § 248-96-120, filed 10/10/89, effective 11/10/89.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-16501 Repair of failures. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-16501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-170 Marine expansions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-170, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-170, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91. Statutory Authority: 1989 c 349. 89-21-026 (Order 332), § 248-96-125, filed 10/10/89, effective 11/10/89.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-17501 Expansions. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-17501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-180 Designer program. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-180, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-130, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-130, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-18501 Abandonment. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-18501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-190 Inspection. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 92-02-019 (Order 225B), § 246-272-190, filed 12/23/91, effective 1/23/92; 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-190, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-140, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-140, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-19501 Septage management. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-19501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-200 Appeals. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-200, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-150, filed 6/3/83.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-20501 Developments, subdivisions, and minimum land area requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-20501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-210 Waiver of state regulations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-210, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-160, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-160, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-21501 Areas of special concern. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-21501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-220 Disposal of septic tank waste. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-220, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; Order 101, § 248-96-170, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-22501 Certification of designers, installers, pumpers, inspectors, and maintenance personnel. [Statutory Authority: RCW

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- 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-22501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 7/1/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-230 Installer requirements. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-230, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-175, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-175, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-23501 Technical review committee. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-23501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-240 State advisory committee. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 91-02-051 (Order 124B), recodified as § 246-272-240, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91; 83-13-014 (Order 259), § 248-96-180, filed 6/3/83; Order 101, § 248-96-180, filed 6/10/74.] Repealed by 94-09-025, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050.
- 246-272-24001 State advisory committee. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-24001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-25001 Waiver of state regulations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 95-09-018, § 246-272-25001, filed 4/11/95, effective 5/12/95; 94-09-025, § 246-272-25001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-26001 Enforcement. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-26001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-27001 Notice of decision -- Adjudicative proceeding. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-27001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.
- 246-272-28001 Severability. [Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-28001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.] Repealed by 05-15-119, filed 7/18/05, effective 9/15/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. Later promulgation, see chapter 246-272A WAC.

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-00101 Purpose, objectives, and authority. (1) The purpose of this chapter is to protect the public health by minimizing:

- (a) The potential for public exposure to sewage from on-site sewage systems; and
 - (b) Adverse effects to public health that discharges from on-site sewage systems may have on ground and surface waters.
- (2) This chapter regulates the location, design, installation, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of on-site sewage systems to:
- (a) Achieve long-term sewage treatment and effluent disposal; and
 - (b) Limit the discharge of contaminants to waters of the state.
- (3) This chapter is adopted by the state board of health in accordance with the authority granted in RCW 43.20.050 to establish minimum requirements for the department of health, and local boards of health whether or not they choose to adopt local regulations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-00101, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-00501 Administration. The local health officers and the department shall administer this chapter under the authority and requirements of chapters 70.05, 70.08, 70.46, and 43.70 RCW. Under RCW 70.05.060(7), fees may be charged for this administration.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-00501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-01001 Definitions. "Additive" means a commercial product added to an on-site sewage system intended to affect performance or aesthetics of an on-site sewage system.

"Alternative system" means an on-site sewage system other than a conventional gravity system or conventional pressure distribution system. Properly operated and maintained alternative systems provide

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equivalent or enhanced treatment performance as compared to conventional gravity systems.

"Approved" means a written statement of acceptability, in terms of the requirements in this chapter, issued by the local health officer or the department.

"Approved list" means *"List of Approved Systems and Products,"* developed annually and maintained by the department and containing the following:

List of proprietary devices approved by the department;

List of specific systems meeting treatment standard 1 and treatment standard 2;

List of experimental systems approved by the department;

List of septic tanks, pump chambers, and holding tanks approved by the department.

"Area of special concern" means an area of definite boundaries delineated through public process, where a local health officer, or the department in consultation with the health officer, determines additional requirements for on-site sewage systems may be necessary to reduce potential failures, or minimize negative impact of on-site systems upon public health.

"Cesspool" means a pit receiving untreated sewage and allowing the liquid to seep into the surrounding soil or rock.

"Conforming system" means any on-site sewage system, except an experimental system, meeting any of the following criteria:

Systems in full compliance with new construction requirements under this chapter; or

Systems approved, installed, and operating in accordance with requirements of previous editions of this chapter; or

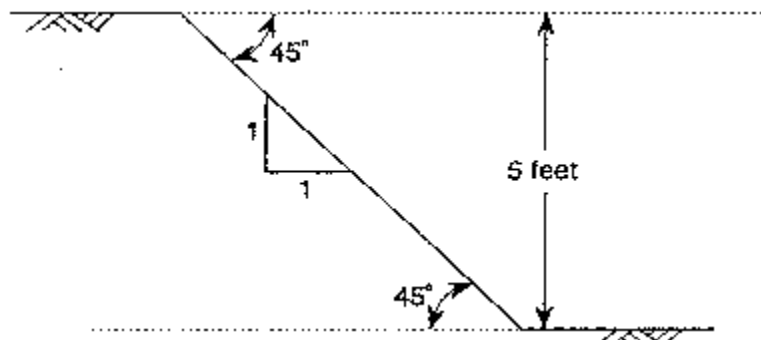
Systems or repairs permitted through departmental concurrence by the waiver process which assure public health protection by higher treatment performance or other methods.

"Conventional gravity system" means an on-site sewage system consisting of a septic tank and a subsurface soil absorption system with gravity distribution of the effluent.

"Conventional pressure distribution system" means an on-site sewage system consisting of a septic tank and a subsurface soil absorption system with pressure distribution of the effluent. Design, operation and maintenance, and performance monitoring are described by *"Guidelines for Pressure Distribution Systems"* by the Washington state department of health.

"Covenant" means a recorded agreement stating certain activities and/or practices are required or prohibited.

"Cuts and/or banks" means any naturally occurring or artificially formed slope greater than one hundred percent (forty-five degrees) and extending vertically at least five feet from the toe of the slope to the top of the slope as follows:



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"Designer" means a person who matches site and soil characteristics with appropriate on-site sewage technology.

"Development" means the creation of a residence, structure, facility, mobile home park, subdivision, planned unit development, site, area, or any activity resulting in the production of sewage.

"Department" means the Washington state department of health.

"Disposal component" means a subsurface absorption system (SSAS) or other soil absorption system receiving septic tank or other pretreatment device effluent and transmitting it into original, undisturbed soil.

"Effluent" means liquid discharged from a septic tank or other on-site sewage system component.

"Engineer" means a person who is licensed and in good standing under chapter 18.43 RCW.

"Expansion" means a change in a residence, facility, site, or use that:

Causes an on-site sewage system to exceed its existing treatment or disposal capability, for example, when a residence is increased from two to three bedrooms or a change in use from an office to a restaurant; or

Reduces the treatment or disposal capability of the existing on-site sewage system or the reserve area, for example, when a building is placed over a reserve area.

"Experimental system" means any alternative system:

Without design guidelines developed by the department; or

A proprietary device or method which has not yet been evaluated and approved by the department.

"Failure" means a condition of an on-site sewage system that threatens the public health by inadequately treating sewage or by creating a potential for direct or indirect contact between sewage and the public. Examples of failure include:

Sewage on the surface of the ground;

Sewage backing up into a structure caused by slow soil absorption of septic tank effluent;

Sewage leaking from a septic tank, pump chamber, holding tank, or collection system;

Cesspools or seepage pits where evidence of ground water or surface water quality degradation exists;

Inadequately treated effluent contaminating ground water or surface water; or

Noncompliance with standards stipulated on the permit.

"Ground water" means a subsurface water occupying the zone of saturated soil, permanently, seasonally, or as the result of the tides. Indications of ground water may include:

Water seeping into or standing in an open excavation from the soil surrounding the excavation.

Spots or blotches of different color or shades of color interspersed with a dominant color in soil, commonly referred to as mottling. Mottling is a historic indication for the presence of ground water caused by intermittent periods of saturation and drying, and may be indicative of poor aeration and impeded drainage. Also see "water table."

"Holding tank sewage system" means an on-site sewage system which incorporates a holding tank, the services of a sewage pumper/hauler, and the off-site treatment and disposal for the sewage generated.

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"Industrial wastewater" means the water or liquid carried waste from an industrial process. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feedlots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and leachate from solid waste facilities.

"Installer" means a qualified person approved by a local health officer to install or repair on-site sewage systems or components.

"Large on-site sewage system (LOSS)" means any on-site sewage system with design flows, at any common point, greater than three thousand five hundred gallons per day.

"Local health officer" means the health officer of the city, county, or city-county health department or district within the state of Washington, or a representative authorized by and under the direct supervision of the local health officer, as defined in chapter 70.05 RCW.

"May" means discretionary, permissive, or allowed.

"On-site sewage system (OSS)" means an integrated arrangement of components for a residence, building, industrial establishment or other places not connected to a public sewer system which:

Convey, store, treat, and/or provide subsurface soil treatment and disposal on the property where it originates, upon adjacent or nearby property; and

Includes piping, treatment devices, other accessories, and soil underlying the disposal component of the initial and reserve areas.

"Ordinary high-water mark" means the mark on lakes, streams, and tidal waters, found by examining the beds and banks and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland with respect to vegetation, as that condition exists on the effective date of this chapter, or as it may naturally change thereafter. The following definitions apply where the ordinary high-water mark cannot be found:

The ordinary high-water mark adjoining marine water is the elevation at mean higher high tide; and

The ordinary high-water mark adjoining freshwater is the line of mean high water.

"Person" means any individual, corporation, company, association, society, firm, partnership, joint stock company, or any governmental agency, or the authorized agents of any such entities.

"Planned unit development" means a development characterized by a unified site design, clustered residential units and/or commercial units, and areas of common open space.

"Pressure distribution" means a system of small diameter pipes equally distributing effluent throughout a trench or bed, as described in the *"Guidelines for Pressure Distribution Systems"* by the department. Also see "conventional pressure distribution."

"Proprietary device or method" means a device or method classified as an alternative system, or a component thereof, held under a patent, trademark or copyright.

"Public sewer system" means a sewerage system:

Owned or operated by a city, town, municipal corporation, county, or other approved ownership consisting of a collection system and necessary trunks, pumping facilities and a means of final treatment and disposal; and

Approved by or under permit from the department of ecology, the department of health and/or a local health officer.

"Pumper" means a person approved by the local health officer to remove and transport wastewater or septage from on-site sewage systems.

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"Repair" means restoration, by reconstruction or relocation, or replacement of a failed on-site sewage system.

"Reserve area" means an area of land approved for the installation of a conforming system and dedicated for replacement of the OSS upon its failure.

"Residential sewage" means sewage having the constituency and strength typical of wastewater from domestic households.

"Restrictive layer" means a stratum impeding the vertical movement of water, air, and growth of plant roots, such as hardpan, claypan, fragipan, caliche, some compacted soils, bedrock and unstructured clay soils.

"Seepage pit" means an excavation more than three feet deep where the sidewall of the excavation is designed to dispose of septic tank effluent. Seepage pits may also be called "dry wells."

"Septage" means the mixture of solid wastes, scum, sludge, and liquids pumped from within septic tanks, pump chambers, holding tanks, and other OSS components.

"Septic tank" means a watertight pretreatment receptacle receiving the discharge of sewage from a building sewer or sewers, designed and constructed to permit separation of settleable and floating solids from the liquid, detention and anaerobic digestion of the organic matter, prior to discharge of the liquid.

"Sewage" means any urine, feces, and the water carrying human wastes, including kitchen, bath, and laundry wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places. For the purposes of these regulations, "sewage" is generally synonymous with domestic wastewater. Also see "residential sewage."

"Shall" means mandatory.

"Soil log" means a detailed description of soil characteristics providing information on the soil's capacity to act as an acceptable treatment and disposal medium for sewage.

"Soil type" means a numerical classification of fine earth particles and coarse fragments as described in WAC [246-272-11001](#) (2)(e).

"Subdivision" means a division of land or creation of lots or parcels, described under chapter 58.17 RCW, now or as hereafter amended, including both long and short subdivisions, planned unit developments, and mobile home parks.

"SSAS" or "subsurface soil absorption system" means a system of trenches three feet or less in width, or beds between three and ten feet in width, containing distribution pipe within a layer of clean gravel designed and installed in original, undisturbed soil for the purpose of receiving effluent and transmitting it into the soil.

"Surface water" means any body of water, whether fresh or marine, flowing or contained in natural or artificial unlined depressions for significant periods of the year, including natural and artificial lakes, ponds, springs, rivers, streams, swamps, marshes, and tidal waters.

"Table VI repair" means a repair or replacement of an existing on-site sewage system which, because of site limitations, must utilize treatment standards shown in Table VI in lieu of compliance with new construction requirements for vertical separation and/or horizontal set back from surface waters or drinking water wells or springs.

"Treatment standard 1" means a thirty-day average of less than 10 milligrams per liter of biochemical oxygen demand (five-day BOD₅), 10 milligrams per liter of total suspended solids (TSS), and a thirty-day geometric mean of less than 200 fecal coliform per 100 milliliters.

"Treatment standard 2" means a thirty-day average of less than 10 milligrams per liter of biochemical oxygen demand (five-day BOD₅), 10 milligrams per liter of total suspended solids (TSS), and a thirty-day geometric mean of less than 800 fecal coliform per 100 milliliters.

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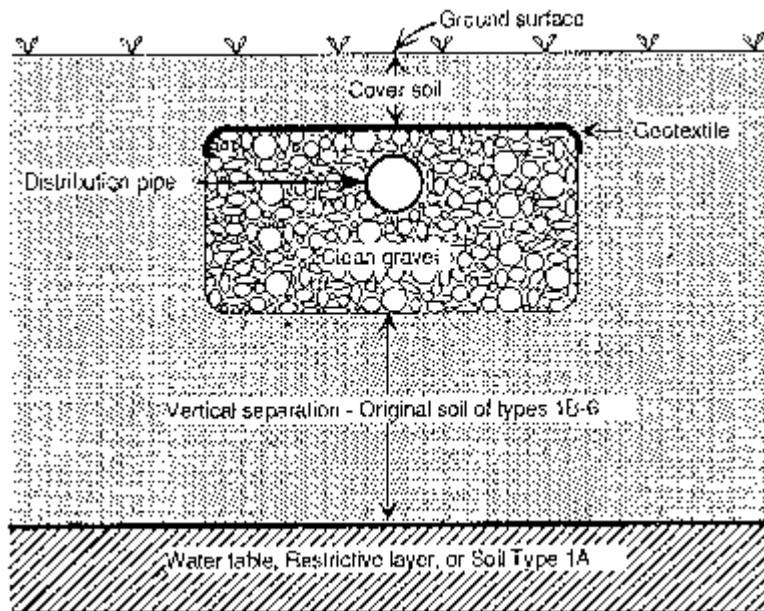
"Unit volume of sewage" means:

A single family residence;

A mobile home site in a mobile home park; or

Four hundred fifty gallons of sewage per day where the proposed development is not single family residences or a mobile home park.

"Vertical separation" means the depth of unsaturated, original, undisturbed soil of soil types 1B-6 between the bottom of a disposal component and the highest seasonal water table, a restrictive layer, or soil type 1A, as illustrated below by the profile drawing of a subsurface soil absorption system:



"Water table" means the upper surface of the ground water, whether permanent or seasonal. Also see "ground water."

"Wave barrier" means a bulkhead of adequate height and construction protecting the immediate area of on-site sewage system components from wave action.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-01001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-09001 Permits for OSS under three thousand five hundred gallons per day. (1) Prior to beginning the construction process, a person proposing the installation, repair, modification, connection to, or expansion of an OSS, shall develop and submit the following to the local health officer and obtain approval:

(a) General information including:

(i) Name and address of the property owner and the applicant at the head of each page of submission;

(ii) Parcel number and address, if available, of the site;

(iii) Source of drinking water supply;

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- (iv) Identification if the property is within the boundaries of a recognized sewer utility;
- (v) Size of the parcel;
- (vi) Type of permit for which application is being made, for example, new installation, repair, expansion, alteration, or operational;
- (vii) Source of sewage, for example, residential, restaurant, or other type of business;
- (viii) Location of utilities;
- (ix) Name of the site evaluator;
- (x) Name of the designer;
- (xi) Date of application; and
- (xii) Signature of applicant.
- (b) The soil and site evaluation as specified under WAC [246-272-11001\(2\)](#).
- (c) A complete, detailed, and dimensional site plan including:
 - (i) Designated areas for the proposed initial system and the reserve area;
 - (ii) The location of all soil logs and other soil tests for the OSS;
 - (iii) General topography and/or slope of the site;
 - (iv) Site drainage characteristics;
 - (v) The location of existing and proposed encumbrances affecting system placement, including legal access documents if any component of the OSS is not on the lot where the sewage is generated; and
 - (vi) An arrow indicating north.
- (d) A detailed system design meeting the requirements under WAC [246-272-11501](#) including:
 - (i) A dimensional drawing showing the location of components of the proposed OSS, and the system designed for the reserve area if reserve site characteristics differ significantly from the initial area;
 - (ii) Vertical cross-section drawings showing:
 - (A) The depth of the disposal component, the vertical separation, and depth of soil cover; and
 - (B) Other OSS components constructed at the site.
 - (iii) Calculations and assumptions supporting the proposed design, including:
 - (A) Soil type;
 - (B) Hydraulic loading rate in the disposal component; and
 - (C) System's maximum daily flow capacity.
 - (e) Such additional information as deemed necessary by the local health officer.
- (2) The local health officer may develop the required information specified in subsection (1) of this section if authorization for such actions is included in local regulations.
- (3) The local health officer shall:

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- (a) Issue a permit when the information submitted under subsection (1) of this section meets the requirements contained in this chapter and in local regulations;
 - (b) Identify the permit as a new installation, repair, expansion, modification, or operational permit;
 - (c) Specify the expiration date on the permit;
 - (d) Include a reminder on the permit application of the applicant's right of appeal; and
 - (e) State the period of validity and the date and conditions of renewal when requiring operational permits to be obtained and retained;
- (4) The local health officer may revoke or deny a permit for due cause. Examples include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Development or continued use of an OSS that threatens the public health;
 - (b) Misrepresentation or concealment of material fact in information submitted to the local health officer;
or
 - (c) Failure to meet conditions of the permit or the regulations.
- (5) Before the local health officer issues a permit for the installation of an OSS to serve more than one development, the applicant shall show:
- (a) An approved public entity owning or managing the OSS in perpetuity; or
 - (b) An arrangement with a management entity acceptable to the local health officer, recorded in covenant, lasting until the on-site system is no longer needed, and containing, but not limited to:
 - (i) A legal easement allowing access for construction, operation and maintenance, and repair of the OSS;
and
 - (ii) Identification of an adequate financing mechanism to assure the funding of operation, maintenance, and repair of the OSS.
- (6) The local health officer shall not delegate the authority to issue permits.
- (7) The local health officer may stipulate additional requirements for a particular permit if necessary for public health protection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-09001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-09501 Location. (1) Persons shall design and install OSS to meet the minimum horizontal separations shown in Table I, Minimum Horizontal Separations:

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TABLE I MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SEPARATIONS			
Items requiring setback	From edge of disposal component and reserve area	From septic tank, holding tank, containment vessel, pump chamber, and distribution box	From building sewer, collection, and non-perforated distribution line ¹
Nonpublic well or suction line	100 ft.	50 ft.	50 ft.
Public drinking water well	100 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.
Public drinking water spring ³	200 ft.	200 ft.	100 ft.
Spring or surface water used as drinking water source ^{2,3}	100 ft.	50 ft.	50 ft.
Pressurized water supply line ⁴	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.
Properly decommissioned well ⁵	10 ft.	N/A	N/A
Surface water ³			
Marine water	100 ft.	50 ft.	10 ft.
Fresh water	100 ft.	50 ft.	10 ft.
Building foundation	10 ft. ⁶	5 ft. ⁶	2 ft.
Property or easement line ⁶	5 ft.	5 ft.	N/A
Interceptor / curtain drains/ drainage ditches			
Down-gradient ⁷	30 ft.	5 ft.	N/A
Up-gradient ⁷	10 ft.	N/A	N/A
Down-gradient cuts or banks with at least 5 ft. of original, undisturbed soil above a restrictive layer due to a structural or textural change	25 ft.	N/A	N/A
Down-gradient cuts or banks with at least 5 ft. of original, undisturbed soil above a restrictive layer due to a structural or textural change	50 ft.	N/A	N/A

¹ "Building sewer" as defined by the most current edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code. "Nonperforated distribution" includes pressure sewer transport lines.

² If surface water is used as a public drinking water supply, the designer shall locate the OSS outside of the required sanitary control area.

³ Measured from the ordinary high-water mark.

⁴ The local health officer may approve a sewer transport line within ten feet of a water supply line if the sewer line is constructed in accordance with section 2.4 of the department of ecology's "Criteria For Sewage Works Design," revised October 1985, or equivalent.

⁵ Before any component can be placed within one hundred feet of a well, the designer shall submit a "decommissioned water well report" provided by a licensed well driller, which verifies that appropriate decommissioning procedures noted in chapter 173-160 WAC were followed. Once the well is properly decommissioned, it no longer provides a potential conduit to ground water, but septic tanks, pump chambers, containment vessels, or distribution boxes should not be placed directly over the site.

⁶ The local health officer may allow a reduced horizontal separation to not less than two feet where the property line, easement line, or building foundation is up-gradient.

⁷ The item is down-gradient when liquid will flow toward it upon encountering a water table or a restrictive layer. The item is up-gradient when liquid will flow away from it upon encountering a water table or restrictive layer.

(2) Where any condition indicates a greater potential for contamination or pollution, the local health officer or the department may increase the minimum horizontal separations. Examples of such conditions include excessively permeable soils, unconfined aquifers, shallow or saturated soils, dug wells, and improperly abandoned wells.

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(3) The horizontal separation between an OSS disposal component and an individual water well, spring, or surface water can be reduced to a minimum of seventy-five feet, by the local health officer, and be described as a "conforming" system upon signed approval by the health officer if the applicant demonstrates:

(a) Adequate protective site specific conditions, such as physical settings with low hydro-geologic susceptibility from contaminant infiltration. Examples of such conditions include evidence of confining layers and or aquatards separating potable water from the OSS treatment zone, excessive depth to ground water, down-gradient contaminant source, or outside the zone of influence; or

(b) Design and proper operation of an OSS system assuring enhanced treatment performance beyond that accomplished by meeting the vertical separation and effluent distribution requirements described in WAC [246-272-11501](#) (2)(f) Table IV; or

(c) Evidence of protective conditions involving both (a) and (b) of this subsection.

(4) Persons shall design and/or install disposal components only where:

(a) The slope is less than forty-five percent (twenty-four degrees);

(b) The area is not subject to:

(i) Encroachment by buildings or construction such as placement of swimming pools, power poles and underground utilities;

(ii) Cover by impervious material;

(iii) Vehicular traffic; or

(iv) Other activities adversely affecting the soil or the performance of the OSS.

(c) Sufficient reserve area for replacement exists to treat and dispose one hundred percent of the design flow;

(d) The land is stable; and

(e) Surface drainage is directed away from the site.

(5) A local health officer may allow expansion of an existing on-site sewage system adjacent to a marine shoreline that does not meet the minimum horizontal separation between the disposal component and the ordinary high water mark required by WAC [246-272-09501](#) Table I, provided that:

(a) The system meets all requirements of WAC [246-272-11501](#);

(b) The system complies with all other requirements of WAC [246-272-09501](#) and [246-272-17501](#);

(c) Horizontal separation between the disposal component and the ordinary high water mark is fifty feet or greater; and

(d) Vertical separation is three feet or greater with a conventional gravity drainfield, or two feet or greater with a conventional pressure distribution drainfield.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-09501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-11001 Soil and site evaluation. (1) The local health officer or department shall permit only engineers, qualified designers and soil scientists to perform soil and site evaluations.

(2) The person evaluating the soil and site shall:

(a) Record:

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- (i) A sufficient number of soil logs to evaluate conditions within:
 - (A) The initial disposal component; and
 - (B) The reserve area.
- (ii) The ground water conditions, the date of the observation, and the probable maximum height;
- (iii) The topography of the site;
- (iv) The drainage characteristics of the site;
- (v) The existence of structurally deficient soils subject to major wind or water erosion events such as slide zones and dunes;
- (vi) The existence of designated flood plains; and
- (vii) The location of existing encumbrances affecting system placement, such as:
 - (A) Wells and suction lines;
 - (B) Water sources and supply lines;
 - (C) Surface water;
 - (D) Abandoned wells;
 - (E) Outcrops of bedrock and restrictive layers;
 - (F) Buildings;
 - (G) Property lines and lines of easement;
 - (H) Interceptors such as footing drains, curtain drains and drainage ditches;
 - (I) Cuts, banks, and fills;
 - (J) Driveways and parking areas;
 - (K) Existing OSS; and
 - (L) Underground utilities.
- (b) Use the soil and site evaluation procedures and terminology in accordance with chapter 3 and Appendix A of the "*Design Manual: On-site Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems*," United States Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-625/1-80-012, October, 1980, except where modified by, or in conflict, with this chapter (available upon written request to the department);
- (c) Use the soil names and particle size limits of the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service classification system;
- (d) Determine texture, structure, compaction and other soil characteristics that affect the treatment and water movement potential of the soil by using normal field and/or laboratory procedures such as particle size analysis; and
- (e) Classify the soil as in Table II, Soil Textural Classification:

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TABLE II	
SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSIFICATION	
Soil Type	Soil Textural Classifications
1A	Very gravelly ¹ coarse sands or coarser. All extremely gravelly ² soils.
1B	Very gravelly medium sand, very gravelly fine sand, very gravelly very fine sand, very gravelly loamy sands.
2A	Coarse sands (also includes ASTM C-33 sand).
2B	Medium sands.
3	Fine sands, loamy coarse sands, loamy medium sands.
4	Very fine sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, sandy loams, loams.
5	Silt loams, that are porous and have well developed structure.
6	Other silt loams, sandy clay loams, clay loams, silty clay loams.
Unsuitable for treatment or disposal	Sandy clay, clay, silty clay, and strongly cemented or firm soils.

1 Very Gravelly = >35% and <60% gravel and coarse fragments, by volume.

2 Extremely Gravelly = >60% gravel and coarse fragments, by volume.

(3) The owner of the property or his agent shall:

(a) Prepare the soil log excavation to:

(i) Allow examination of the soil profile in its original position by:

(A) Excavating pits of sufficient dimensions to enable observation of soil characteristics by visual and tactile means to a depth three feet deeper than the anticipated bottom of the disposal component; or

(B) Stopping at a shallower depth if a water table or restrictive layer is encountered; and

(ii) Allow determination of the soil's texture, structure, color, bulk density or compaction, water absorption capabilities or permeability, and elevation of the highest seasonal water table; and

(b) Assume responsibility for constructing and maintaining the soil log excavation in a manner to reduce potential for physical injury by:

(i) Placing excavated soil no closer than two feet of the excavation;

(ii) Providing a ladder, earth ramp or steps for safe egress to a depth of four feet, then scoop out a portion from the floor to gain the additional two foot depth necessary to observe the six feet of soil face, however the scooped portion is not to be entered;

(iii) Provide a physical warning barrier around the excavation's perimeter; and

(iv) Fill the excavation upon completion of the soil log.

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(4) The local health officer:

- (a) Shall render a decision on the height of the water table within twelve months of receiving the application under precipitation conditions typical for the region;
- (b) May require water table measurements to be recorded during months of probable high-water table conditions, if insufficient information is available to determine the highest seasonal water table;
- (c) May require any other soil and site information affecting location, design, or installation; and
- (d) May reduce the required number of soil logs for OSS serving a single family residence if adequate soils information has previously been developed.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-11001, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-11501 Design. (1) The local health officer shall require that on-site sewage systems be designed only by engineers or qualified designers, except:

(a) Where at the discretion of the local health officer a resident owner of the single family residence is allowed to design a system for that residence; or

(b) The local health officer performs the soil and site evaluation and develops the design.

(2) The local health officer and the department shall require the following design criteria:

(a) All the sewage from the building served is directed to the OSS;

(b) Drainage from the surface, footing drains, roof drains, and other nonsewage drains is prevented from entering the OSS and the area where the OSS is located;

(c) The OSS is designed to treat and dispose of the following flows:

(i) For single family residences, one hundred twenty gallons per bedroom per day, with a minimum of two hundred forty gallons per day, unless technical justification is provided to support calculations using a lower design flow;

(ii) For other facilities, the design flows noted in "*Design Manual: On-site Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems*," United States Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-625/1-80-012, October, 1980 (available upon written request to the department.) If the type of facility is not listed in the EPA design manual, design flows from one of the following documents are used:

(A) "*Design Standards for Large On-site Sewage Systems*," 1993, Washington state department of health (available upon request to the department); or

(B) "*Criteria for Sewage Works Design*," revised October 1985, Washington state department of ecology (available upon written request to the department of ecology).

(d) Septic tanks:

(i) Are included on the approved list under subsection (5)(d) of this section;

(ii) Have the following minimum liquid capacities:

(A) For a single family residence use Table III, Required Minimum Liquid Volumes of Septic Tanks:

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TABLE III REQUIRED MINIMUM LIQUID VOLUMES OF SEPTIC TANKS	
Number of bedrooms	Required minimum liquid tank volume in gallons
≤ 3	900
4	1000
Each additional bedroom	250

(B) For facilities handling residential sewage, other than one single family residence, one and one-half times the daily design flow with a minimum of one thousand gallons;

(iii) Have clean-out and inspection accesses within twelve inches of finished grade; and

(iv) Are designed with protection against floatation and ground water intrusion in high ground water areas;

(e) Pump chambers:

(i) Are included on the approved list under subsection (5)(d) of this section;

(ii) Have clean-out and inspection accesses at or above finished grade; and

(iii) Are designed with protection against floatation, ground water intrusion, and surface water inflow in high ground water areas;

(f) Methods for effluent distribution shall correlate to soil types 1A through soil type 6 as described by Table IV of this section, except where local regulations approved by the department under WAC [246-272-02001](#) are more stringent:

TABLE IV
METHODS OF EFFLUENT DISTRIBUTION FOR SOIL TYPES AND DEPTHS

SOIL TYPE	VERTICAL SEPARATION			
	< 1 foot	≥ 1 foot to < 2 feet	≥ 2 feet to < 3 feet	≥ 3 feet
1A	Not allowed	Pressure Distribution (see note) ^{1&2}	Pressure Distribution (see note) ¹	Pressure Distribution (see note) ¹
2A	Not allowed	Pressure Distribution (see note) ^{1&2}	Pressure Distribution	Pressure Distribution
1B -6	Not allowed	Pressure Distribution (see note) ^{1&2}	Pressure Distribution	Gravity Distribution

¹ System meeting Treatment Standard 2 required.

² Mound systems installed where the original, undisturbed, unsaturated soil

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depth is between twelve and eighteen inches, require pretreatment by an intermittent sand filter.

- (g) SSAS beds are only designed in soil types 2A, 2B, or 3, with a width not exceeding ten feet;
- (h) Designs for conventional gravity systems in type 1A soil are not permitted due to the inadequate treatment performance capability of coarse grained soils. However, an exception may be permitted by the local health officer if the site meets all of the following criteria:
 - (i) System serves a single family residence;
 - (ii) The lot size is greater than two and one-half acres;
 - (iii) Annual precipitation in the region is less than twenty-five inches per year as described by "*Washington Climate*" published jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, and Washington State University (available for inspection at Washington state libraries);
 - (iv) The system is located outside all areas of special concern defined by WAC [246-272-21501\(1\)](#);
 - (v) The system is located outside the twelve county Puget Sound water quality authority region; and
 - (vi) The geologic conditions beneath the disposal component must satisfy the minimum unsaturated depth requirements to ground water identified by interpreting a readable, representative well log. The method for determination is described by "*Design Guideline for Conventional Gravity Systems In Soil Type 1*," (available upon written request to the department).
- (i) Individual SSAS laterals greater than one hundred feet in length are to use pressure distribution;
- (j) OSS having daily design flows between one thousand and three thousand five hundred gallons of sewage per day:
 - (i) Are located only in soil types 1 - 5;
 - (ii) Are located on slopes of less than thirty percent, or seventeen degrees; and
 - (iii) Have pressure distribution;
- (k) Conventional gravity systems and conventional pressure distribution system have:
 - (i) The calculation of absorption area based upon the design flows in (c) of this subsection and loading rates equal to or less than those in Table V, Maximum hydraulic loading rate for residential sewage, and applied only to the bottom of the trench of the excavation.

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<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE V</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAXIMUM HYDRAULIC LOADING RATE FOR RESIDENTIAL SEWAGE¹</p>		
SOIL TYPE	SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION	LOADING RATE gal./sq. ft./day
1A	Very gravelly ² coarse sands or coarser, extremely gravelly ³ soils.	Varies according to system selected to meet Treatment Standard 2 ⁴
1B	Very gravelly medium sands, very gravelly fine sands, very gravelly very fine sands, very gravelly loamy sands.	Varies according to soil type of the non-gravel portion ⁵
2A	Coarse sands (includes the ASTM C-33 sand).	1.2
2B	Medium sands.	1.0
3	Fine sands, loamy coarse sands, loamy medium sands.	0.8
4	Very fine sands, loamy fine sands, loamy very fine sands, sandy loams, loams.	0.6
5	Silt loams that are porous and have well developed structure.	0.45
6	Other silt loams, sandy clay loams, clay loams, silty clay loams.	0.2

¹ Compacted soils, cemented soils, and/or poor soil structure may require a reduction of the loading rate or make the soil unsuitable for conventional OSS systems.

² Very gravelly = >35% and <60% gravel and coarse fragments, by volume.

³ Extremely gravelly = >60% gravel and coarse fragments, by volume.

⁴ Due to the highly permeable nature of type 1A soil, only alternative systems which meet or exceed Treatment Standard 2 can be installed. However, a conventional gravity system may be used if it meets all criteria listed under (h) of this subsection. The loading rate for these systems is provided in the appropriate guideline.

⁵ The maximum loading rate listed for the soil described as the nongravel portion is to be used for calculating the absorption surface area required. The value is to be determined from this table.

(ii) The bottom of a SSAS shall not be deeper than three feet below the finished grade, except under special conditions approved by the local health officer. The depth of such system shall not exceed ten feet from the finished grade;

(iii) The sidewall below the invert of the distribution pipe is located in original, undisturbed soil;

(iv) Clean gravel, covered with a geotextile; and

(v) A cover of between six and twenty-four inches of mineral soil containing no greater than ten percent organic content over the gravel to preclude accumulation of water over the drainfield.

(l) For other features, conventional gravity systems shall conform with the "*Design Manual: On-site Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems*," United States Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-625/1-80-012, October, 1980 (available upon written request to the department) except where modified by, or in conflict with this section or local regulations.

(3) When proposing the use of OSS for nonresidential sewage, the designer shall provide to the local

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health officer:

- (a) Information to show the sewage is not industrial wastewater;
- (b) Information to establish the sewage's strength and identify chemicals found in the sewage that are not found in residential sewage; and
- (c) A design providing treatment equal to that required of residential sewage.
- (4) The local health officer or department:
 - (a) Shall approve only OSS designs meeting the requirements of this chapter;
 - (b) Shall only permit the use of septic tanks, pump chambers, and holding tanks on the approved list under subsection (5)(d) of this section;
 - (c) Shall not approve designs for:
 - (i) Cesspools;
 - (ii) Seepage pits, except as allowed for repairs under WAC [246-272-16501\(3\)](#); or
 - (iii) Conventional gravity systems or conventional pressure distribution systems in soil type 1A, except when an applicant meets all criteria established by subsection (2)(h) of this section.
 - (d) May approve a design for the reserve area different than the design approved for the initial OSS, if both designs meet the requirements of this chapter for new construction; and
 - (e) May allow the hydraulic loading rate calculated for the infiltration surface area in a disposal component to include six inches of the SSAS sidewall height for determining design flow where total recharge by annual precipitation and irrigation is less than twelve inches per year.
- (5) The department shall:
 - (a) Develop and maintain design and construction standards for septic tanks, pump chambers, and holding tanks.
 - (b) Review septic tanks, pump chambers, and holding tanks, approving those satisfying the design and construction standards developed by the department.
 - (c) Require an annual report from the manufacturers or distributors of all products on the approved list under (d) of this subsection which assures that the product still meets the standards defined in this section, before relisting the product.
 - (d) Maintain a list of approved septic tanks, pump chambers, holding tanks that meet design and construction standards.
 - (e) Make periodic checks of products approved under this subsection.
- (6) Persons desiring to manufacture or distribute septic tanks, pump chambers, holding tanks for use in an OSS shall:
 - (a) Certify the product meets standards for subsection (5)(a) of this section and submit the required documentation to the department for approval when:
 - (i) The manufacturer or distributor needs initial departmental review and listing to allow permitting by the local health officer or department;
 - (ii) The department amends the applicable criteria or standards; or
 - (iii) The manufacturer or distributor alters the product;

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- (b) Submit an annual report acceptable to the department to retain departmental approval; and
- (c) Pay required fees to the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-11501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-12501 Holding tank sewage systems. (1) Persons shall not install or use holding tank sewage systems for residential development or expansion of residences, whether seasonal or year-round, except as set forth under subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The local health officer may approve installation of holding tank sewage systems only:

(a) For permanent uses limited to controlled, part-time, commercial usage situations, such as, recreational vehicle parks and trailer dump stations.

(b) For interim uses limited to handling of emergency situations.

(c) For repairs as permitted under WAC [246-272-16501](#) (1)(c)(i).

(3) A person proposing to use a holding tank sewage system shall:

(a) Follow established design criteria established by the department;

(b) Submit a management program to the local health officer assuring ongoing operation and maintenance before the local health officer issues the installation permit; and

(c) Use a holding tank on the current approved list under WAC [246-272-11501](#) (5)(d).

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-12501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-13501 Installation. (1) The local health officer and the department shall require approved installers to construct OSS, except as noted under subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The local health officer may allow the resident owner of a single family residence to install the OSS for that single family residence when: The OSS is either located on the same lot as the residence or situated on adjoining property controlled by the owner and legally listed as an encumbrance.

(3) The installer described by either subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall:

(a) Follow the approved design;

(b) Have the approved design in possession during installation;

(c) Only install septic tanks, pump chambers, and holding tanks approved by the department;

(d) Be on the site at all times during the excavation and construction of the OSS;

(e) Install the OSS to be watertight, except for the disposal component;

(f) Cover the installation only after the local health officer has given approval to cover; and

(g) Back fill and grade the site to prevent surface water from accumulating over any component of the OSS.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-13501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

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(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-14501 Inspection. (1) The local health officer shall:

- (a) Visit the OSS site during the site evaluation, construction, or final construction inspection;
 - (b) Either inspect the OSS before cover or allow the designer of the OSS to perform the inspection before cover if:
 - (i) The designer is qualified; and
 - (ii) The designer is not also named as installer of the system; and
 - (iii) A qualified installer installed the OSS.
 - (c) Keep the "as-built" or "record" drawings on file.
- (2) The person responsible for the final construction inspection shall:
- (a) Assure the OSS meets the approved design; and
 - (b) Direct the person responsible for final cover of the system to place a permanent marker at finished grade where needed to identify the location of the septic tank's first manhole.
- (3) The designer or installer, as directed by the local health officer, upon completion of the OSS shall develop and submit a complete and detailed, "as-built" or "record drawing" to both the health officer and the OSS owner that include:
- (a) For new OSS, measurements to existing site features enabling the first tank manhole to be easily located, and a dimensioned reserve area; and
 - (b) For repaired or altered OSS, the new, repaired, or altered components with their relationship to the existing system.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-14501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-15501 Operation and maintenance. (1) The OSS owner is responsible for properly operating and maintaining the OSS, and shall:

- (a) Determine the level of solids and scum in the septic tank once every three years;
- (b) Employ an approved pumper to remove the septage from the tank when the level of solids and scum indicates that removal is necessary;
- (c) Protect the OSS area and the reserve area from:
 - (i) Cover by structures or impervious material;
 - (ii) Surface drainage;
 - (iii) Soil compaction, for example by vehicular traffic or livestock; and
 - (iv) Damage by soil removal and grade alteration;
- (d) Keep the flow of sewage to the OSS at or below the approved design both in quantity and waste strength;
- (e) Operate and maintain alternative systems as directed by the local health officer; and
- (f) Direct drains, such as footing or roof drains, away from the area where the OSS is located.

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(2) The local health officer shall:

(a) Provide operation and maintenance information to the OSS owner upon approval of any installation, repair, or alteration of an OSS; and

(b) Develop and implement plans to:

(i) Monitor all OSS performance within areas of special concern;

(ii) Initiate periodic monitoring of each OSS no later than January 1, 2000, to assure that each OSS owner properly maintains and operates the OSS in accordance with this section and in accordance with other applicable operation and maintenance requirements.

(iii) Disseminate relevant operation and maintenance information to OSS owners through effective means routinely and upon request; and

(iv) Assist in distributing educational materials to OSS owners.

(3) Persons shall not:

(a) Use or introduce strong bases, acids or chlorinated organic solvents into an OSS for the purpose of system cleaning;

(b) Use a sewage system additive unless it is specifically approved by the department; or

(c) Use an OSS to dispose of waste components atypical of residential wastewater.

(4) The local health officer shall require annual inspections of OSS serving food service establishments and may require pumping as needed.

(5) The local health officer may require the owner of the OSS to:

(a) Use one or more of the following management methods or another method consistent with the following management methods for proper operation and maintenance:

(i) Obtain and comply with the conditions of a renewable or operational permit;

(ii) Employ a public entity eligible under Washington state statutes to, directly or indirectly, manage the OSS; or

(iii) Employ a private management entity, guaranteed by a public entity eligible under Washington state statutes or sufficient financial resources, to manage the OSS;

(b) Evaluate any effects the OSS may have on ground water or surface water; and/or

(c) Dedicate easements for inspections, maintenance, and potential future expansion of the OSS.

(6) Persons may obtain a handbook with material outlining management methods to achieve proper operation, maintenance, and monitoring of OSS from the department one year after the effective date of this chapter.

(7) The local health officer may require installation of observation ports in each individual lateral or bed which extend from the bottom of the gravel to the finished grade for monitoring OSS performance.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-15501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-16501 Repair of failures. (1) When an OSS failure occurs, the OSS owner shall:

(a) Repair or replace the OSS with a conforming system or a Table VI repair either on the:

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- (i) Property served; or
- (ii) Nearby or adjacent property if easements are obtained; or
- (b) Connect the residence or facility to a:
 - (i) Publicly owned LOSS; or
 - (ii) Privately owned LOSS where it is deemed economically feasible; or
 - (iii) Public sewer; or
- (c) Perform one of the following when requirements in (a) or (b) of this subsection are not feasible:
 - (i) Use a holding tank; or
 - (ii) Obtain a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System or state discharge permit from the Washington state department of ecology issued to a public entity or jointly to a public entity and the system owner only when the local health officer determines:
 - (A) An OSS is not feasible; and
 - (B) The only realistic method of final disposal of treated effluent is discharge to the surface of the land or into surface water; or
 - (iii) Abandon the property.
- (2) Prior to replacing or repairing the effluent disposal component, the OSS owner shall develop and submit information required under WAC [246-272-09001](#)(1).
- (3) The local health officer shall permit a Table VI repair only when:
 - (a) Installation of a conforming system is not possible; and
 - (b) Connection to either an approved LOSS or a public sewer is not feasible.
- (4) The person responsible for the design shall locate and design repairs to:
 - (a) Meet the requirements of Table VI if the effluent treatment and disposal component to be repaired or replaced is closer to any surface water, well, or spring that is not used as a public water source as prescribed by the minimum separation required in Table 1 of WAC [246-272-09501](#)(1);

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TABLE VI				
REQUIREMENTS FOR REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF DISPOSAL COMPONENTS NOT MEETING VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL SEPARATIONS ^{1,2}				
Vertical Separation in feet		Horizontal Separation in Feet ³		
		< 25	25 - 50	> 50 - ≤100
<1		Treatment	Treatment	Treatment
		Standard 1	Standard 1	Standard 2 ⁴
1 - 2		Treatment	Treatment	Pressure
		Standard 1	Standard 2 ⁴	Distribution
>2		Treatment	Pressure	Pressure
		Standard 2 ⁴	Distribution	Distribution

¹ The treatment standards refer to effluent quality before discharge to unsaturated, subsurface soil.

² The local health officer may permit ASTM C-33 sand to be used as fill to prevent direct discharge of treated effluent to ground water, surface water, or upon the surface of the ground.

³ The horizontal separation indicated is the distance between the disposal component and the surface water, well, or spring. If the disposal component is up-gradient of a surface water, well, or spring to be used as a potable water source, the next higher standard level of treatment shall apply unless treatment standard 1 is already being met.

⁴ Mound systems are not allowed to meet treatment standard 2.

(b) Protect drinking water sources;

(c) Prevent the direct discharge of sewage to ground water, surface water, or upon the surface of the ground;

(d) Meet the horizontal separations under WAC [246-272-09501](#)(1) to public drinking water sources;

(e) Meet other requirements of this chapter to the maximum extent permitted by the site;

(f) Maximize the:

(i) Vertical separation;

(ii) Distance from a well, spring, or suction line; and

(iii) Distance to surface water.

(5) The local health officer shall identify Table VI repair permits for the purpose of tracking future performance.

(6) An OSS owner receiving a Table VI repair permit from the local health officer shall:

(a) Immediately report any failure to the local health officer;

(b) Monitor the performance of the OSS according to the "Interim Guidelines for the Application of Treatment Standards 1 & 2, using Alternative On-site Sewage Treatment/Disposal Systems" amended August 4, 1992, (available upon written request to the department of health) and report the results to the local health officer at a minimum frequency of:

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- (i) Quarterly when treatment standard 1 is required; and
- (ii) Annually when treatment standard 2 is required;
- (c) Comply with all local and state requirements stipulated on the permit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-16501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-17501 Expansions. The local health officer or department shall require an on-site sewage system and a reserve area in full compliance with the new system construction standards specified in this chapter for an expansion of a residence or other facility.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-17501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-18501 Abandonment. Persons permanently removing a septic tank, seepage pit, cesspool, or other sewage container from service shall:

- (1) Have the septage removed by an approved pumper;
- (2) Remove or destroy the lid; and
- (3) Fill the void with soil.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-18501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-19501 Septage management. (1) An individual shall be approved by the local health officer as a qualified pumper before removing septage from an OSS.

(2) Persons removing septage from an OSS shall:

- (a) Transport septage or sewage only in vehicles clearly identified with the name of the business and approved by the local health officer;
- (b) Record and report septage removal to the local health officer;
- (c) Dispose of septage, or apply septage biosolids to land only in a manner consistent with applicable laws.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-19501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-20501 Developments, subdivisions, and minimum land area requirements. (1) A person proposing the development shall obtain approval from the local health officer prior to any development where the use of OSS is proposed.

(2) The local health officer shall require the following prior to approving any development:

- (a) Site evaluations as required under WAC [246-272-11001](#), excluding subsections (3)(a)(i) and (4)(d);
- (b) Where a subdivision with individual wells is proposed:
 - (i) Configuration of each lot to allow a one hundred-foot radius water supply protection zone to fit within the lot lines; or

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(ii) Establishment of a one hundred-foot protection zone around each existing and proposed well site;

(c) Where preliminary approval of a subdivision is requested, provision of at least one soil log per proposed lot, unless the local health officer determines existing soils information allows fewer soil logs;

(d) Determination of the minimum lot size or minimum land area required for the development using Method I and/or Method II:

(i) **METHOD I.** Table VII, Single family residence minimum lot size or minimum land area required per unit volume of sewage, shows the minimum lot size required per single family residence. For developments other than single family residences, the minimum land areas shown are required for each unit volume of sewage.

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE VII MINIMUM LAND AREA REQUIREMENT SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE OR UNIT VOLUME OF SEWAGE</p>						
Type of Water Supply	Soil Type (defined by section 11001 of this chapter)					
	1A, 1B	2A, 2B	3	4	5	6
Public	0.5 acre ¹	12,500	15,000	18,000	20,000	22,000
	2.5 acre ²	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.
Individual, on each lot	1 acre ¹	1 acre	1 acre	1 acre	2 acres	2 acres
	2.5 acres ²					

1 Due to the highly permeable nature of type 1 soil, only alternative systems which meet or exceed Treatment Standard 2 can be installed.

2 A conventional gravity system in type 1 soil is only allowed if it is in compliance with all conditions listed under WAC [246-272-11501](#) (2)(h). One of these limiting conditions is a 2.5 acre minimum lot size.

(ii) **METHOD II.** A minimum land area proposal using Method II is acceptable only when the applicant:

(A) Justifies the proposal through a written analysis of the:

(I) Soil type and depth;

(II) Area drainage, and/or lot drainage;

(III) Public health impact on ground and surface water quality;

(IV) Setbacks from property lines, water supplies, etc.;

(V) Source of domestic water;

(VI) Topography, geology, and ground cover;

(VII) Climatic conditions;

(VIII) Availability of public sewers;

(IX) Activity or land use, present, and anticipated;

(X) Growth patterns;

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- (XI) Reserve areas for additional subsurface treatment and disposal;
 - (XII) Anticipated sewage volume;
 - (XIII) Compliance with current planning and zoning requirements;
 - (XIV) Possible use of alternative systems or designs;
 - (XV) Existing encumbrances, such as listed in WAC [246-272-09001](#) (1)(c)(v) and 246-272-11001 (2)(a)(vii); and
 - (XVI) Any other information required by the local health officer.
- (B) Shows development with public water supplies having:
- (I) At least twelve thousand five hundred square feet lot sizes per single family residence;
 - (II) No more than 3.5 unit volumes of sewage per day per acre for developments other than single family residences; and
- (C) Shows development with individual water supplies having at least one acre per unit volume of sewage; and
- (D) Shows land area under surface water is not included in the minimum land area calculation; and
- (e) Regardless of which method is used for determining required minimum lot sizes or minimum land area, submittal to the health officer of information consisting of field data, plans, and reports supporting a conclusion the land area provided is sufficient to:
- (i) Install conforming OSS;
 - (ii) Assure preservation of reserve areas for proposed and existing OSS;
 - (iii) Properly treat and dispose of the sewage; and
 - (iv) Minimize public health effects from the accumulation of contaminants in surface and ground water.
- (3) The local health officer shall require lot areas of twelve thousand five hundred square feet or larger except when a person proposes:
- (a) OSS within the boundaries of a recognized sewer utility having a finalized assessment roll; or
 - (b) A planned unit development with:
 - (i) A signed, notarized, and recorded deed covenant restricting any development of lots or parcels above the approved density with the density meeting the minimum land area requirements of subsection (2)(d) of this section;
 - (ii) A public entity responsible for operation and maintenance of the OSS, or a single individual owning the OSS;
 - (iii) Management requirements under WAC [246-272-08001](#) when installing a LOSS; and
 - (iv) Extinguishment of the deed covenant and higher density development allowed only when the development connects to public sewers.
- (4) The local health officer may:
- (a) Allow inclusion of the area to the centerline of a road or street right of way in a Method II determination under subsection (2)(d)(ii) of this section to be included in the minimum land area calculation if:

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- (i) The dedicated road or street right of ways are along the perimeter of the development;
 - (ii) The road or street right of ways are dedicated as part of the proposed development; and
 - (iii) Lots are at least twelve thousand five hundred square feet in size.
- (b) Require detailed plot plans and OSS designs prior to final approval of subdivision proposals;
- (c) Require larger land areas or lot sizes to achieve public health protection;
- (d) Prohibit development on individual lots within the boundaries of an approved subdivision if the proposed OSS design does not protect public health by meeting requirements of these regulations; and
- (e) Permit the installation of an OSS, where the minimum land area requirements or lot sizes cannot be met, only when all of the following criteria are met:
- (i) The lot is registered as a legal lot of record created prior to the effective date of this chapter;
 - (ii) The lot is outside an area of special concern where minimum land area has been listed as a design parameter necessary for public health protection; and
 - (iii) The proposed system meets all requirements of these regulations other than minimum land area.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-20501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

(Effective Until July 1, 2007.)

WAC 246-272-22501 Certification of designers, installers, pumpers, inspectors, and maintenance personnel. Guidelines defining qualifications for designers, installers, pumpers, inspectors and maintenance personnel shall be established by the department. The guidelines shall include, but not be limited to education, experience, testing, and certification.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.20.050. 94-09-025, § 246-272-22501, filed 4/15/94, effective 1/1/95.]

WAC 246-272-990 Fees. (1) The minimum fee for required review of larger on-site system's engineering reports and plans and specifications shall be four hundred dollars. If review time exceeds eight hours, fifty dollars for each additional hour or part of an hour shall be added to the minimum fee. The fee for pre-site inspections for larger on-site systems shall be one hundred dollars per visit. The fee for final inspection of larger on-site systems shall be one hundred dollars per site visit.

(2) The minimum fee for required review of proprietary devices shall be two hundred dollars. If review time exceeds four hours, fifty dollars for each additional hour or part of an hour shall be added to the minimum fee.

(3) The minimum fee for required review of experimental systems shall be four hundred dollars. If review time exceeds eight hours, fifty dollars for each additional hour or part of an hour shall be added to the minimum fee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.70.040. 91-02-050 (Order 122), § 246-272-990, filed 12/27/90, effective 1/31/91.]